



VERTICAL
FILE
AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

QUEENSLAND

THE LABOUR FORCE

NOVEMBER 1987

Catalogue No. 6201.3

**AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
QUEENSLAND OFFICE**

THE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, NOVEMBER 1987

PHONE INQUIRIES For more information about these statistics please contact Bevin Morris on Brisbane (07) 222 6029.

For other inquiries, including copies of publications, please contact Information Services on Brisbane (07) 222 6351.

MAIL INQUIRIES Please write to Information Services, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), G.P.O. Box 9817, Brisbane, Q. 4001.

Contents

		Page
Main Features .. .. .	.. .. .	1,2
Explanatory Notes .. .. .	.. .. .	2-6
Diagram		
1 Unemployment Rates by Age, Queensland, November 1985 to November 1987	.. .. .	7
2 Unemployment Rates by Sex, Queensland, November 1985 to November 1987	.. .. .	7
3 Labour Force Participation Rates by Age and Sex, Queensland, November 1985 to November 1987	.. .. .	8
Table		
1 Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland, October 1986 to November 1987	.. .. .	9
2 Seasonally Adjusted Estimates of the Civilian Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland, October 1986 to November 1987	.. .. .	10
3 Trend Estimates of the Civilian Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland, October 1986 to November 1987	.. .. .	11
4 Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group, Queensland, November 1987	.. .. .	12
5 Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Marital Status, Queensland, November 1987	.. .. .	13
6 Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Birthplace and Period of Arrival in Australia, Queensland, November 1987	.. .. .	13
7 Employed Persons by Industry Division and Status of Worker, Queensland, November 1987	.. .. .	14
8 Employed Persons by Occupation Group, Queensland, November 1987	.. .. .	14
9 Average Hours Worked by Employed Persons by Industry Division and Status of Worker, Queensland, November 1987	.. .. .	15
10 Employed Persons by Hours Worked, Queensland, November 1987	.. .. .	15
11 Unemployed Persons by Duration of Unemployment, Queensland, September to November 1986 and 1987	.. .. .	16
12 Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rates by Industry Division and Occupation Group of Last Full-time Job, Queensland, November 1986 to November 1987	.. .. .	17
13 Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rates by Birthplace and Age Group, Queensland, November 1987	.. .. .	18
14 Family Status by Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland, November 1987	.. .. .	19
15 Family Status by Labour Force Status and Sex of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland, November 1987	.. .. .	20,21
Technical Notes .. .. .	.. .. .	22,23

Main Features

• The November 1987 seasonally adjusted estimates show that 116,700 persons, or 9.5 per cent of the labour force, were unemployed, while 1,113,900 persons were employed. Trend estimates of the labour force show a continuing pattern of a slight increase in the number of employed persons and a marginal decrease in the number of unemployed persons. Declining levels of unemployment have been evident since April 1987 since when the trend estimate of the

unemployment rate has dropped from 9.9 per cent to 9.7 per cent. The improvement is partly offset by a lower proportion of working age persons actually in the labour force. This proportion, or participation rate, has fallen from 62.6 per cent in November 1986 to 61.2 per cent this November.

• The unemployment rate, unadjusted for seasonal or other irregular fluctuations, is still much

Main Features (continued)

higher for the younger age groups. The teenage male unemployment rate at 19.4 per cent in November 1987 was the highest of any age and sex group in the State. Nearly three-quarters of all unemployed teenagers are seeking a full-time job.

- High levels of long-term unemployment persist, with the number of persons who had been out of work for longer than a year increasing from 25,000 in November 1986 to 27,600 in November 1987.

Explanatory Notes

Introduction

This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the labour force survey part of the monthly population survey.

2. Care should be taken in interpreting recent month-to-month movements in labour force aggregates. A new sample is being introduced from September to December 1987 which will increase the standard error on these estimates. (See paragraphs 30 to 33 for details.)

3. Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force or of other subjects are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are published and are available on request.

The Population Survey

4. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and usually covers slightly more than two-thirds of 1 per cent of the population of Queensland. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during a period of 2 weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

5. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from Census and estimated populations;
- (c) overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

6. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on the actual activity (i.e. whether

working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Office (ILO), relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.

7. Employed persons comprise all those aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked for 1 hour or more for pay, profit, commission, or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers, and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 1 hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers, self-employed persons, or unpaid family helpers who had a job, business, or farm, but were not at work.

8. Full-time workers are those who usually work 35 hours or more a week and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week.

9. Part-time workers are those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week.

10. Hours of work. The figures of average hours refer to actual hours worked during the survey week, not hours paid for. They may be affected by public holidays, leave, or absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, injury, accident, and industrial disputes; and stoppages of work due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. When hours of work are recorded, fractions of an hour are disregarded and this results in slightly lower figures than would be the case if actual time worked was recorded. Persons stood down for the whole of the survey week without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment are regarded as

Explanatory Notes (continued)

Definitions (continued)

Hours of work (continued)

employed and therefore are included (working no hours) in the calculation of average hours worked. Persons stood down in the survey week for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown and waiting to be called back to their job are regarded as unemployed and are therefore excluded from the calculations.

11. Unemployed persons are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the 4 weeks up to the end of the survey week and:
 - (i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than 4 weeks to the end of the survey week); or
 - (ii) were waiting to start a new job within 4 weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or
- (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

12. Persons actively looking for work includes those writing, telephoning, or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement for a job; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service notice-boards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

13. Unemployed persons looking for first job are those who had never worked full-time for 2 weeks or more.

14. The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

15. Duration of unemployment is the period from the time the person began looking for work or was laid off to the end of the survey week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full-time for 2 weeks or more to the end of the survey week. Periods of unemployment are recorded in complete weeks and this results in a slight understatement of duration.

16. Median duration of unemployment is the duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups,

one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other comprising persons whose duration is below it.

17. Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation. Unemployed persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.

18. The labour force comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed, as defined above.

19. The labour force participation rate for any group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

20. Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the survey week, were not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined. This category therefore includes persons who were keeping house (unpaid), attending an educational institution (e.g. school or university), retired or voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, inmates of institutions, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the survey week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.

21. Specific surveys of persons not in the labour force indicate that a number of persons want to work but are not classified as unemployed because they were not looking for work or were not available to begin work in the survey week. Included in this group are the discouraged jobseekers and other persons marginally attached to the labour force.

22. Marital status. In the labour force survey, persons are classified as married or not married. Marital status is determined from information supplied by the respondent about the individual himself or herself and, where the person was reported as being married, about the living arrangements of persons usually resident in the household. Marital status does not therefore necessarily reflect legal status. Persons are classified as married if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not married category includes persons who have never married, or are widowed, separated, or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household. Persons who live in a de facto relationship but do not volunteer this information when asked whether they are married, are classified as not married.

23. Industry classification. Industry is classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), 1983.

24. Occupation classification. Occupation is classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of

Explanatory Notes (continued)

Definitions (continued)

Occupation classification (continued)

Occupations (ASCO), 1986, which replaced the Classification and Classified List of Occupations (CCLO), Revised November 1980, used in the surveys prior to August 1986.

25. The new classification relies on the level and specialisation of skill required to perform primary tasks satisfactorily as its classificatory variable and is therefore significantly different from the previous classification. Detailed information on the ASCO classification and structure is contained in the publication 'ASCO Statistical Classification' (Catalogue No. 1222.0).

26. Family status. As a part of survey procedures, family relationships are determined each month, enabling both the estimation of persons cross-classified by their family status and the estimation of families.

27. Because of the coverage rules of the population survey which associate persons with particular dwellings so that each person has an equal chance of selection in the survey, persons who usually live with other members of their family may, at the time of the survey, be enumerated as not living with all the usual members of their family. This situation is more likely for persons who are enumerated as visitors to other private dwellings or as persons staying in non-private dwellings (hotels, caravan parks, hospitals, etc.). The determination of family structure and family characteristics in such cases is most difficult. Thus, family information was not obtained for the following persons:

- (a) all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, and hospitals and other institutions); and
- (b) persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

28. In addition, in those private dwellings where it was not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information was recorded. Thus the family characteristics of persons living in families which include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the population survey, are not determined because family information could not be obtained from each usual resident. Similarly, families which at the time of the survey have one or more of their members away from the usual residence, are also excluded from family determination. A summary of those persons for whom family information was obtained, as well as those usual residents of private dwellings for whom complete family information could not be obtained, and those persons specifically excluded from the family determination procedures is contained in the family tables. Generally, family status is determined for more than 90 per cent of all civilians aged 15 years and over.

Population Benchmarks

29. Labour force survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated distribution of the population aged 15 years and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates. The independent population statistics (benchmarks) are the latest available estimates at the time the labour force survey is conducted, but they usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in the ABS publication 'Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly' (Catalogue No. 3101.0) because they are necessarily derived from incomplete information about population changes.

Survey Sample Redesign

30. Following each Population Census the ABS redesigns and reselects the Labour Force Survey (LFS) sample to take into account the new information which is obtained from the Census. The sample used in the LFS from October 1982 to August 1987, designed and selected using data from the 1981 Census, is being updated and reselected using information collected in the 1986 Census. When a new sample is being introduced, the standard errors of the month-to-month movements are higher than usual during the changeover period. In order to reduce the impact of the higher standard errors on any individual monthly movement, the new sample is to be phased in over the period from September 1987 to December 1987.

31. One-quarter of the new sample will be introduced each month so that, by December 1987, the entire new sample will be in place. Replacement will occur at the rotation group level with two rotation groups being substituted each month. Such a pattern of implementation means that any changes in labour force estimates due to differences between the two samples, or any other influences, will be spread over the 4 months rather than being concentrated in one intermonth period.

32. The sampling fraction differs for States and Territories. This enables estimates of reasonable accuracy to be produced for all States and Territories as well as for Australia. The old and the new sampling fractions for each State and Territory are:

		Old	New
New South Wales ..	..	1 in 200	1 in 230
Victoria ..	..	1 in 200	1 in 230
Queensland ..	..	1 in 140	1 in 160
South Australia ..	..	1 in 100	1 in 115
Western Australia ..	..	1 in 100	1 in 115
Tasmania ..	..	1 in 60	1 in 70
Northern Territory ..	..	1 in 100	1 in 115
Australian Capital Territory		1 in 100	1 in 115

Explanatory Notes (continued)

Definitions (continued)

Potential Effects on Labour Force Survey Estimates

33. The implementation of a new sample as well as the introduction of new population benchmarks from the 1986 Population Census may affect estimates derived from the LFS. Implications for estimates produced from the LFS due to the sample redesign are as follows:

- (a) There will be higher standard errors for the estimates of month-to-month movements produced over the period September 1987 to December 1987 compared with those for the corresponding series produced prior to this period and from January 1988 onwards. These are estimated to be up to 22 per cent higher than the normal standard errors on monthly movements.
- (b) Analysis has shown that the unemployment rate is marginally higher (about 4 per cent) for those persons in sample for the first time. Normally, this will not affect the overall estimates of month-to-month movements because the number of persons in sample for the first time does not change significantly. However, during the transition period, there will be twice as many people as usual in sample for the first time. This may cause a small upward movement in the number of unemployed persons from August to September and a compensating decrease from December to January.
- (c) Estimates of gross flows between the different categories of the labour force have also been affected by the introduction of the new sample. As the sample is being phased in two rotation groups at a time, the sampling errors associated with gross flows estimates have increased over those normally associated with these statistics. In addition, the methodology used in calculating the gross flows estimates means that the results obtained during the phase-in period are not comparable with those produced in other periods. For these reasons gross flows estimates have not been included in this issue.

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

34. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effect of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation.

35. The seasonally adjusted estimates still reflect the sampling and non-sampling errors to which the original estimates are subject. Furthermore, the seasonal adjust-

ment process does not attempt to remove the effect of random influences such as industrial disputes on the estimates.

Trend Estimates

36. Smoothed seasonally adjusted series produce a measure of trend by reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13 term Henderson-weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time.

37. While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced which include the latest month, it does result in revisions to the most recent months as additional observations become available. Generally, subsequent revisions become smaller and after 3 months have a negligible impact on the series. There will also be revisions as a result of the annual review of seasonal factors.

Month-to-month Movements

38. Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in labour force survey estimates as they are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in the Technical Notes.

Revision of Series

39. Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each Census of Population and Housing and when population estimation bases are reviewed. The population benchmarks used in labour force survey estimates are compiled according to place of usual residence.

Related Publications

40. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available on request:

- 'Monthly Summary of Statistics' (1304.3) - Monthly
- 'Economic Indicators' (1307.3) - Monthly (\$3.00)
- 'The Labour Force: Regional Estimates' (6204.3) - Quarterly
- Information Paper: 'Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey' (6232.0) - Latest issue: June 1986
- Information Paper: 'Release of Regional Labour Force Statistics' (6262.0) - Latest issue: April 1985
- Information Paper: 'A Guide to Smoothing Time Series - Estimates of "Trend"' (1316.0) - Latest issue: January 1987 (\$5.00)

Explanatory Notes (continued)Related Publications (continued)

Information Paper: 'Time Series Decomposition - An Overview' (1317.0) - Latest issue: March 1987
 Information Paper: 'Labour Force Survey- Sample Design' (6269.0) - Latest issue: August 1987

41. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the 'Catalogue of Publications' (Catalogue No. 1101.0) and those produced by the Queensland Office are listed in 'List of Publications' (Catalogue No. 1101.3). A 'Publications Advice' (Catalogue No. 1105.0) is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays which lists publications to be released in the next few days. These publications are available from any ABS Office.

Unpublished Statistics

42. The ABS can also make available certain labour force statistics which are not published. Where it is not practicable to provide the required statistics by

telephone, they may be available in other forms, such as microfiche, photocopy, computer printout, or clerically extracted tabulation. A charge may be made for providing unpublished statistics in these forms.

43. For further information on these unpublished statistics contact Bevin Morris by telephoning Brisbane (07) 222 6029, or write to Information Services at the address above.

Symbols and Other Usages

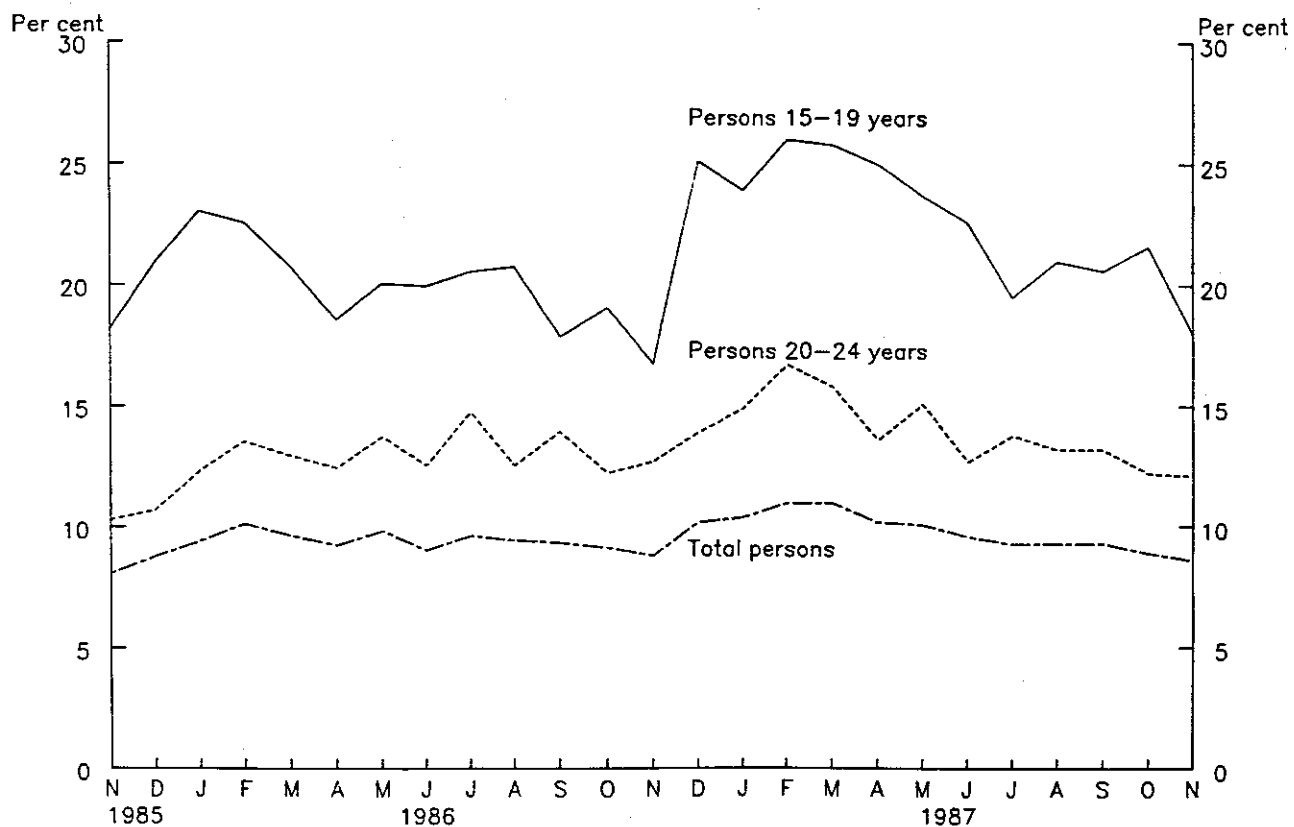
- n.a. Not available.
- .. Not applicable.
- * Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. (See Technical Notes, pages 22 and 23, regarding reliability of the estimates.)

44. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

R. V. BARNARD
ACTING DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

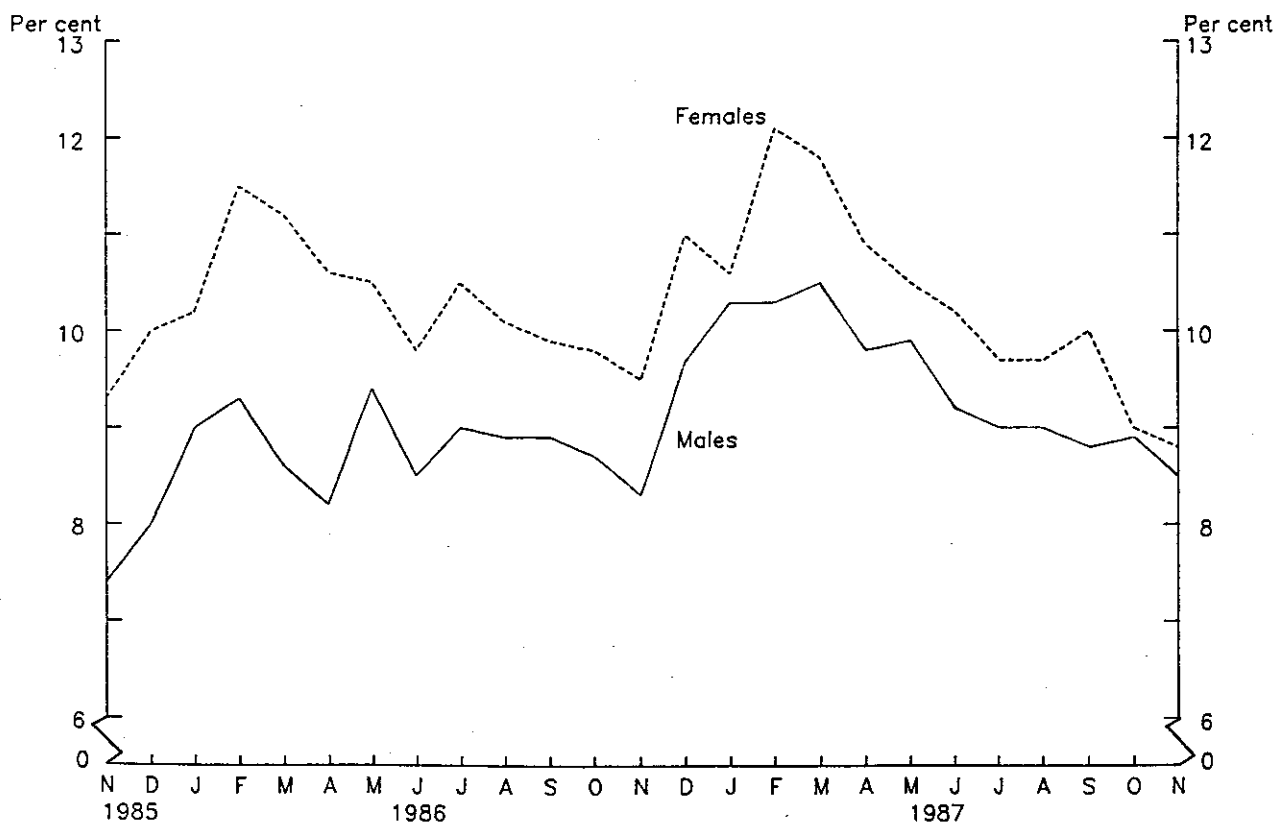
313 Adelaide Street,
 BRISBANE 4000
 22 January 1988

Diagram 1 – Unemployment Rates (a) by Age, Queensland, November 1985 to November 1987



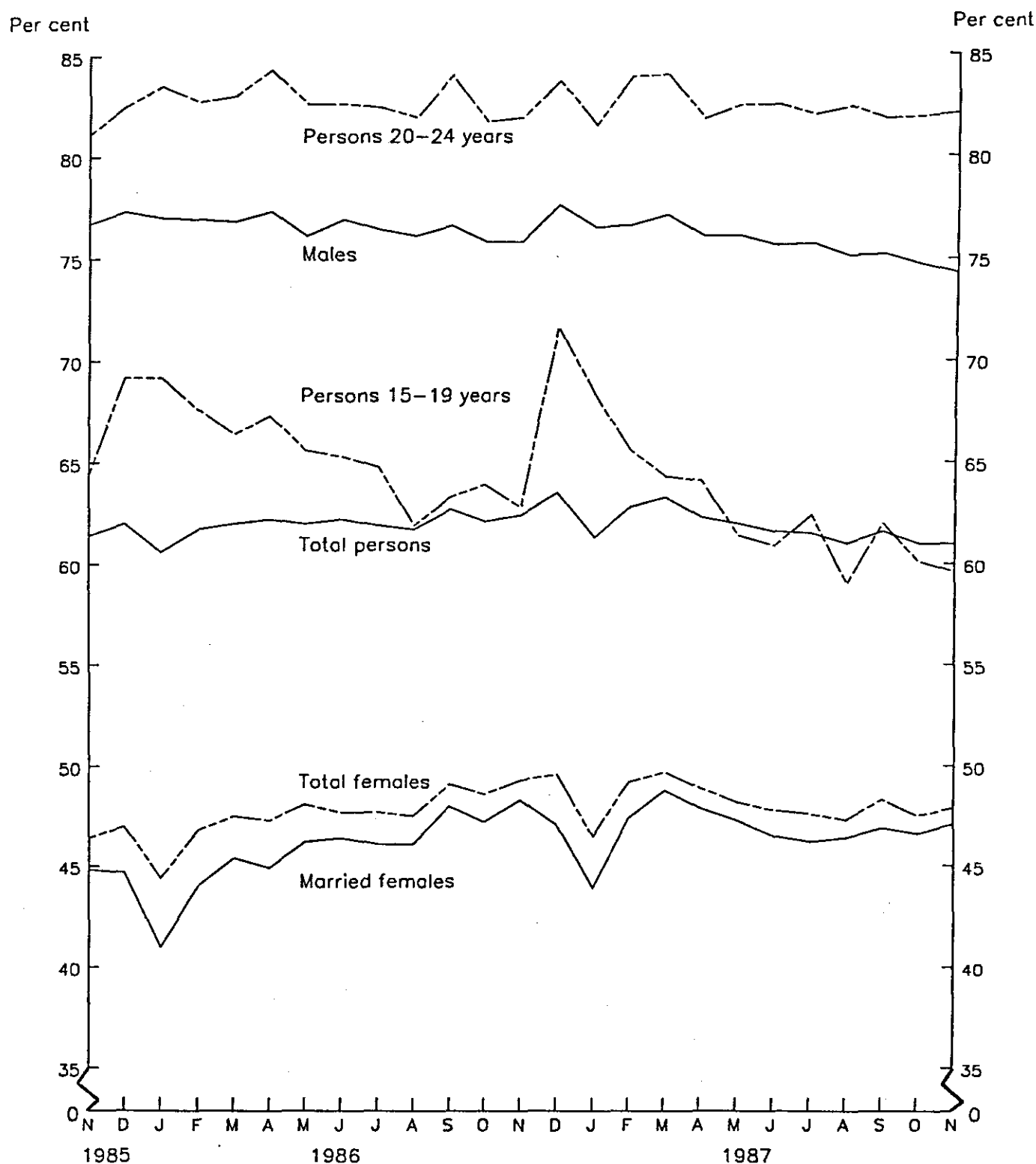
(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

Diagram 2 – Unemployment Rates (a) by Sex, Queensland, November 1985 to November 1987



(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group

**Diagram 3 – Labour Force Participation Rates (a) by Age and Sex, Queensland,
November 1985 to November 1987**



(a) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 1 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland

Month	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	Full-time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Males									
1986: October ...	622.3	670.4	58.2	63.9	734.3	234.0	968.3	8.7	75.8
November ..	625.7	674.2	57.3	61.2	735.4	235.3	970.7	8.3	75.8
December ..	630.7	682.3	67.3	73.2	755.5	217.6	973.1	9.7	77.6
1987: January ...	622.0	669.1	70.1	76.6	745.8	229.6	975.4	10.3	76.5
February ..	624.4	672.3	70.3	76.9	749.2	228.4	977.6	10.3	76.6
March	624.6	676.2	72.9	79.5	755.7	224.3	979.9	10.5	77.1
April	619.3	674.1	68.2	73.0	747.1	235.1	982.2	9.8	76.1
May	622.6	675.4	67.9	73.9	749.3	235.0	984.3	9.9	76.1
June	625.4	676.9	63.7	68.6	745.4	240.9	986.3	9.2	75.6
July	630.0	680.8	61.8	67.5	748.3	239.9	988.2	9.0	75.7
August	618.7	676.9	61.3	66.9	743.8	246.3	990.1	9.0	75.1
September	629.0	680.5	61.0	65.5	746.0	246.0	992.0	8.8	75.2
October ...	625.7	676.2	59.8	66.2	742.3	251.5	993.8	8.9	74.7
November ..	619.0	677.1	59.3	62.9	740.0	255.6	995.6	8.5	74.3
Females									
1986: October ...	270.6	433.7	31.7	46.9	480.6	508.7	989.3	9.8	48.6
November ..	268.6	442.4	30.9	46.3	488.7	503.2	991.9	9.5	49.3
December ..	265.6	438.9	39.6	54.1	493.1	501.5	994.5	11.0	49.6
1987: January ...	261.7	414.6	37.6	48.9	463.6	533.4	997.0	10.6	46.5
February ..	258.4	432.7	41.5	59.3	492.0	507.4	999.4	12.1	49.2
March	262.8	439.3	39.5	58.8	498.2	503.7	1,001.9	11.8	49.7
April	258.8	437.1	37.7	53.4	490.5	513.5	1,004.0	10.9	48.9
May	262.0	434.1	38.6	50.8	484.9	521.3	1,006.2	10.5	48.2
June	259.6	433.5	35.5	49.0	482.5	525.9	1,008.4	10.2	47.8
July	262.0	434.1	33.6	46.8	480.9	529.5	1,010.4	9.7	47.6
August	260.9	432.3	34.8	46.4	478.6	533.8	1,012.5	9.7	47.3
September	262.7	441.1	32.8	49.2	490.3	524.2	1,014.5	10.0	48.3
October ...	260.7	439.7	31.1	43.5	483.2	533.4	1,016.5	9.0	47.5
November ..	251.6	445.1	30.1	42.8	487.9	530.6	1,018.5	8.8	47.9
Persons									
1986: October ...	892.9	1,104.1	89.9	110.8	1,214.9	742.8	1,957.7	9.1	62.1
November ..	894.3	1,116.5	88.3	107.6	1,224.1	738.5	1,962.7	8.8	62.4
December ..	896.3	1,121.2	106.9	127.3	1,248.5	719.1	1,967.6	10.2	63.5
1987: January ...	883.7	1,083.7	107.6	125.6	1,209.3	763.0	1,972.4	10.4	61.3
February ..	882.7	1,105.0	111.8	136.2	1,241.3	735.8	1,977.1	11.0	62.8
March	887.4	1,115.5	112.4	138.3	1,253.8	728.0	1,981.8	11.0	63.3
April	878.0	1,111.2	105.9	126.4	1,237.6	748.6	1,986.2	10.2	62.3
May	884.5	1,109.5	106.4	124.7	1,234.2	756.3	1,990.5	10.1	62.0
June	885.1	1,110.4	99.2	117.6	1,228.0	766.8	1,994.7	9.6	61.6
July	892.0	1,114.9	95.5	114.3	1,229.2	769.4	1,998.7	9.3	61.5
August	879.7	1,109.2	96.1	113.2	1,222.4	780.1	2,002.6	9.3	61.0
September	891.7	1,121.6	93.7	114.7	1,236.3	770.2	2,006.5	9.3	61.6
October ...	886.4	1,115.9	90.9	109.7	1,225.5	784.8	2,010.3	8.9	61.0
November ..	870.6	1,122.1	89.4	105.8	1,227.9	786.2	2,014.2	8.6	61.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 2 - Seasonally Adjusted Estimates of the Civilian Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland

Month	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Males					
1986: October	667.9	70.6	738.6	9.6	76.3
November	670.1	69.2	739.3	9.4	76.2
December	677.9	73.3	751.2	9.8	77.2
1987: January	676.9	66.2	743.1	8.9	76.2
February	678.9	68.5	747.4	9.2	76.5
March	676.1	74.6	750.8	9.9	76.6
April	675.5	72.4	747.8	9.7	76.1
May	677.5	73.9	751.3	9.8	76.3
June	674.2	71.6	745.8	9.6	75.6
July	677.5	69.5	747.0	9.3	75.6
August	681.7	68.5	750.1	9.1	75.8
September	675.1	68.8	744.0	9.3	75.0
October	673.7	73.0	746.7	9.8	75.1
November	672.9	71.1	744.0	9.6	74.7
Females					
1986: October	432.5	52.9	485.4	10.9	49.1
November	438.4	49.5	487.9	10.1	49.2
December	435.8	54.1	489.9	11.0	49.3
1987: January	436.7	48.6	485.3	10.0	48.7
February	438.7	51.8	490.5	10.6	49.1
March	435.4	52.2	487.5	10.7	48.7
April	438.4	49.3	487.7	10.1	48.6
May	429.6	49.9	479.5	10.4	47.7
June	430.3	50.4	480.6	10.5	47.7
July	434.7	48.7	483.3	10.1	47.8
August	433.4	50.5	484.0	10.4	47.8
September	430.2	52.3	482.5	10.8	47.6
October	438.8	49.1	487.8	10.1	48.0
November	441.0	45.6	486.7	9.4	47.8
Persons					
1986: October	1,100.4	123.6	1,224.0	10.1	62.5
November	1,108.4	118.7	1,227.1	9.7	62.5
December	1,113.7	127.4	1,241.1	10.3	63.1
1987: January	1,113.6	114.8	1,228.4	9.3	62.3
February	1,117.6	120.3	1,238.0	9.7	62.6
March	1,111.5	126.8	1,238.3	10.2	62.5
April	1,113.8	121.7	1,235.5	9.8	62.2
May	1,107.1	123.8	1,230.8	10.1	61.8
June	1,104.5	122.0	1,226.5	9.9	61.5
July	1,112.2	118.2	1,230.4	9.6	61.6
August	1,115.1	119.0	1,234.1	9.6	61.6
September	1,105.4	121.1	1,226.5	9.9	61.1
October	1,112.5	122.1	1,234.6	9.9	61.4
November	1,113.9	116.7	1,230.7	9.5	61.1

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 3 - Trend Estimates of the Civilian Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over, Queensland

Month	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Males					
1986: October	670.9	69.5	740.4	9.4	76.5
November	672.7	69.6	742.4	9.4	76.5
December	674.5	69.9	744.4	9.4	76.5
1987: January	676.1	70.3	746.5	9.4	76.5
February	676.9	71.0	747.9	9.5	76.5
March	677.1	71.7	748.8	9.6	76.4
April	676.9	72.1	749.1	9.6	76.3
May	676.8	72.0	748.9	9.6	76.1
June	677.0	71.5	748.4	9.5	75.9
July	677.1	70.7	747.8	9.5	75.7
August	676.8	70.2	747.0	9.4	75.4
September	676.2	70.1	746.3	9.4	75.2
October	675.3	70.3	745.7	9.4	75.0
November	674.4	70.6	745.0	9.5	74.8
Females					
1986: October	431.3	51.7	483.0	10.7	48.8
November	434.5	51.7	486.2	10.6	49.0
December	436.8	51.5	488.3	10.5	49.1
1987: January	437.8	51.3	489.0	10.5	49.1
February	437.4	51.0	488.4	10.4	48.9
March	436.2	50.7	486.9	10.4	48.6
April	434.7	50.3	485.0	10.4	48.3
May	433.3	50.2	483.4	10.4	48.0
June	432.4	50.2	482.5	10.4	47.9
July	432.4	50.1	482.5	10.4	47.8
August	433.3	50.0	483.3	10.3	47.7
September	434.7	49.6	484.4	10.2	47.7
October	436.3	49.1	485.4	10.1	47.8
November	438.3	48.4	486.7	10.0	47.8
Persons					
1986: October	1,102.2	121.2	1,223.4	9.9	62.5
November	1,107.2	121.3	1,228.6	9.9	62.6
December	1,111.4	121.4	1,232.8	9.8	62.7
1987: January	1,113.9	121.6	1,235.5	9.8	62.6
February	1,114.3	122.0	1,236.3	9.9	62.5
March	1,113.3	122.4	1,235.7	9.9	62.4
April	1,111.6	122.5	1,234.1	9.9	62.1
May	1,110.1	122.2	1,232.2	9.9	61.9
June	1,109.3	121.6	1,231.0	9.9	61.7
July	1,109.5	120.8	1,230.3	9.8	61.6
August	1,110.1	120.1	1,230.3	9.8	61.4
September	1,110.9	119.7	1,230.7	9.7	61.3
October	1,111.7	119.4	1,231.1	9.7	61.2
November	1,112.6	119.0	1,231.7	9.7	61.2

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 4 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group, Queensland,
November 1987

Age group (years)	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemploy- ment rate (a)	Partici- pation rate (b)
	Full- time	Total	Looking for full- time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Males									
15-19	35.0	55.4	11.1	13.3	68.7	50.4	119.1	19.4	57.7
20-24	72.0	80.3	12.6	12.9	93.3	10.9	104.1	13.9	89.6
25-34	179.9	188.2	13.5	14.0	202.2	11.0	213.1	6.9	94.9
35-44	164.8	170.7	10.0	10.2	180.9	13.0	193.9	5.6	93.3
45-54	105.9	110.9	6.2	6.3	117.2	14.7	131.9	5.4	88.9
55-59	35.5	39.8	3.6	3.6	43.4	14.4	57.8	8.2	75.1
60-64	19.8	22.6	*	*	25.1	29.6	54.6	*	45.9
15-64	613.0	668.0	59.2	62.8	730.7	143.9	874.6	8.6	83.6
65 and over	6.0	9.1	*	*	9.3	111.8	121.0	*	7.7
Total	619.0	677.1	59.3	62.9	740.0	255.6	995.6	8.5	74.3
Females									
15-19	31.8	59.5	7.2	11.9	71.4	44.5	115.9	16.7	61.6
20-24	54.6	69.9	7.3	7.8	77.7	26.4	104.0	10.0	74.7
25-34	64.4	113.6	8.7	12.6	126.2	85.2	211.4	10.0	59.7
35-44	55.3	107.6	5.4	7.3	114.9	75.0	189.9	6.4	60.5
45-54	33.0	66.2	*	*	68.7	57.2	125.9	*	54.5
55-59	8.6	18.2	*	*	18.9	38.5	57.3	*	32.9
60-64	3.1	5.9	*	*	6.1	49.7	55.8	*	10.9
15-64	250.8	441.0	30.1	42.8	483.8	376.4	860.2	8.8	56.2
65 and over	*	4.1	*	*	4.1	154.2	158.3	*	2.6
Total	251.6	445.1	30.1	42.8	487.9	530.6	1,018.5	8.8	47.9
Persons									
15-19	66.8	114.9	18.3	25.2	140.1	94.8	235.0	18.0	59.6
20-24	126.6	150.3	19.9	20.7	170.9	37.2	208.2	12.1	82.1
25-34	244.3	301.8	22.1	26.6	328.4	96.1	424.5	8.1	77.4
35-44	220.1	278.3	15.4	17.5	295.8	88.1	383.9	5.9	77.1
45-54	138.9	177.0	7.4	8.8	185.9	71.9	257.8	4.7	72.1
55-59	44.1	58.1	3.7	4.2	62.3	52.9	115.1	6.8	54.1
60-64	22.8	28.6	*	*	31.2	79.3	110.4	*	28.2
15-64	863.8	1,109.0	89.3	105.6	1,214.5	520.3	1,734.8	8.7	70.0
65 and over	6.8	13.2	*	*	13.4	266.0	279.3	*	4.8
Total	870.6	1,122.1	89.4	105.8	1,227.9	786.2	2,014.2	8.6	61.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 5 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Marital Status, Queensland, November 1987

Marital status	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	Full-time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Males									
Married	424.0	445.2	22.1	22.6	467.7	131.7	599.5	4.8	78.0
Not married ...	195.0	231.9	37.3	40.4	272.3	123.9	396.2	14.8	68.7
Females									
Married	127.5	263.6	12.2	18.4	282.0	316.3	598.3	6.5	47.1
Not married ...	124.1	181.4	17.9	24.4	205.9	214.3	420.2	11.9	49.0
Persons									
Married	551.5	708.8	34.3	41.0	749.8	448.0	1,197.8	5.5	62.6
Not married ...	319.0	413.4	55.2	64.8	478.1	338.2	816.3	13.5	58.6

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 6 - Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Birthplace and Period of Arrival in Australia, Queensland, November 1987

Birthplace and period of arrival	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Birthplace									
Born in Australia	919.0	81.5	1,000.5	596.7	1,597.2	8.1	62.6		
<u>Born outside Australia</u>	203.1	24.2	227.4	150.9	378.2	10.7	60.1		
Africa	4.5	*	4.8	3.0	7.8	*	61.3		
America	8.5	*	9.5	6.5	15.9	*	59.5		
Asia	16.5	3.1	19.7	14.0	33.6	15.8	58.5		
<u>Europe</u>	128.0	13.5	141.5	107.2	248.7	9.5	56.9		
U.K. and Ireland	81.0	7.7	88.7	67.7	156.4	8.7	56.7		
Other European countries	47.1	5.7	52.8	39.5	92.3	10.8	57.2		
<u>Oceania</u>	45.6	6.4	52.0	20.2	72.2	12.3	72.0		
New Zealand	38.3	5.5	43.8	15.4	59.2	12.5	74.0		
Period of arrival									
Before 1971	101.9	9.5	111.4	99.5	210.9	8.5	52.8		
1971-1975	28.5	4.4	32.9	11.4	44.3	13.4	74.3		
1976-1980	27.4	3.1	30.5	12.7	43.2	10.0	70.6		
1981-1985	29.5	4.7	34.2	16.6	50.8	13.6	67.3		
1986 to survey date	15.7	*	18.3	10.8	29.1	*	63.0		

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Table 7 - Employed Persons (a) by Industry Division and Status of Worker, Queensland, November 1987
('000)

Industry division and status of worker	Males	Females			Persons
		Married	Not married (b)	Total	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ...	59.0	20.5	4.2	24.7	83.7
Mining	20.7	*	*	*	22.2
Manufacturing	95.9	20.7	12.4	33.1	129.0
Electricity, gas, and water	10.6	*	*	*	13.3
Construction	71.2	7.8	*	9.5	80.7
Wholesale and retail trade	139.1	62.6	52.6	115.2	254.2
Transport and storage	55.6	6.5	4.1	10.7	66.3
Communication	18.9	3.7	*	6.0	24.9
Finance, property, and business services	58.0	26.0	22.6	48.7	106.7
Public administration and defence	37.6	7.5	9.3	16.8	54.3
Community services	66.3	79.8	48.1	127.8	194.1
Recreation, personal, and other services	44.3	26.4	22.0	48.4	92.7
Total employed	677.1	263.6	181.4	445.1	1,122.1
Employers	47.2	20.2	*	22.0	69.3
Self-employed	79.9	37.8	6.4	44.2	124.0
Wage and salary earners	544.5	200.4	170.4	370.8	915.3
Unpaid family helpers	5.5	5.2	*	8.1	13.5

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

Table 8 - Employed Persons (a) by Occupation Group, Queensland, November 1987
('000)

Occupation group	Males	Females			Persons
		Married	Not married (b)	Total	
Managers and administrators	87.1	23.7	5.1	28.8	115.9
Professionals	71.1	27.6	19.7	47.3	118.4
Para-professionals	33.9	15.3	11.0	26.4	60.2
Tradespersons	155.1	8.8	7.9	16.7	171.8
Clerks	47.0	81.7	52.5	134.1	181.1
Salespersons and personal service workers	74.7	57.3	58.4	115.7	190.4
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	80.7	6.6	3.3	9.9	90.7
Labourers and related workers	127.5	42.6	23.5	66.1	193.6
Total	677.1	263.6	181.4	445.1	1,122.1

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

Table 9 - Average Hours Worked (a) by Employed Persons (b) by Industry Division and Status of Worker, Queensland, November 1987

Industry division and status of worker	Males	Females			Persons
		Married	Not married (c)	Total	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ...	51.9	28.1	24.9	27.6	44.7
Mining	39.8	*	*	41.0	39.9
Manufacturing	40.4	31.0	32.3	31.5	38.1
Electricity, gas, and water	37.7	*	*	34.7	37.1
Construction	43.8	20.3	31.7	22.4	41.3
Wholesale and retail trade	42.6	30.0	27.2	28.7	36.3
Transport and storage	40.3	23.8	39.3	29.8	38.6
Communication	32.7	27.9	33.6	30.1	32.0
Finance, property, and business services	41.6	29.2	34.2	31.5	37.0
Public administration and defence	38.4	29.6	32.0	30.9	36.1
Community services	39.4	27.2	34.0	29.7	33.0
Recreation, personal, and other services	37.9	29.3	26.1	27.8	32.6
Total employed	41.6	28.5	30.8	29.4	36.8
Employers	55.6	35.6	37.9	35.8	49.3
Self-employed	48.6	28.4	32.5	29.0	41.6
Wage and salary earners	39.6	28.2	30.8	29.4	35.5
Unpaid family helpers	26.1	13.8	21.3	16.5	20.4
Full-time workers	44.2	42.0	39.6	40.8	43.2
Part-time workers	14.0	15.9	11.8	14.7	14.5

(a) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. (b) Civilians aged 15 years and over. (c) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.

Table 10 - Employed Persons (a) by Hours Worked, Queensland, November 1987
('000)

Hours worked	Males	Females			Persons
		Married	Not married (b)	Total	
0 (c)	32.4	13.0	8.6	21.6	54.0
1-15	33.6	59.6	36.0	95.6	129.2
16-29	31.1	52.0	16.4	68.4	99.4
30-34	35.3	26.6	13.8	40.5	75.8
35-39	73.9	25.4	23.7	49.2	123.1
40	184.7	40.9	50.1	91.0	275.7
41-44	41.9	11.9	11.2	23.1	65.1
45-48	60.5	10.5	9.5	20.0	80.5
49 and over	183.6	23.7	12.0	35.7	219.3
Total	677.1	263.6	181.4	445.1	1,122.1

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over. (b) Never married, widowed, separated, or divorced.
(c) See Explanatory Notes.

Table 11 - Unemployed Persons by Duration of Unemployment (a), Queensland

Duration of unemployment (a)	1986			1987		
	September	October	November	September	October	November
Males						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Number unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.3	10.0	9.0
4 and under 8 weeks	8.5	7.4	7.8	6.7	6.3	8.0
8 and under 13 weeks	6.1	8.3	5.3	7.3	6.7	6.1
13 and under 26 weeks	9.0	9.2	10.5	9.8	10.5	9.4
26 and under 52 weeks	14.9	13.8	13.1	14.6	15.8	13.0
52 weeks and over	18.2	16.7	16.1	18.8	16.9	17.4
<u>Total</u>	65.7	63.9	61.2	65.5	66.2	62.9
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	26	22	22	26	24	22
Females						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Number unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	9.3	11.5	11.6	10.3	9.2	9.2
4 and under 8 weeks	6.8	4.3	4.6	5.8	6.0	4.7
8 and under 13 weeks	4.8	4.3	5.6	6.2	5.1	4.9
13 and under 26 weeks	7.3	7.7	8.4	5.7	6.2	5.4
26 and under 52 weeks	11.6	9.5	7.3	11.6	7.1	8.3
52 weeks and over	8.3	9.5	8.9	9.6	9.9	10.2
<u>Total</u>	48.2	46.9	46.3	49.2	43.5	42.8
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	17	16	13	15	14	15
Persons						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Number unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	18.4	20.1	20.0	18.6	19.1	18.3
4 and under 8 weeks	15.3	11.7	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.7
8 and under 13 weeks	10.8	12.6	10.9	13.5	11.8	11.0
13 and under 26 weeks	16.4	16.9	18.8	15.5	16.8	14.8
26 and under 52 weeks	26.5	23.3	20.5	26.2	22.9	21.4
52 weeks and over	26.5	26.3	25.0	28.4	26.8	27.6
<u>Total</u>	113.8	110.8	107.6	114.7	109.7	105.8
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	21	18	18	21	18	20

(a) See Explanatory Notes.

Table 12 - Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rates (a) by Industry Division and Occupation Group of Last Full-time Job, Queensland

Unemployment category, industry division, and occupation group	November 1986		February 1987		May 1987		August 1987		November 1987	
	Number		Number		Number		Number		Number	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years	<u>61.6</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>76.4</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>77.6</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>68.1</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>62.3</u>	<u>5.3</u>
Industry division										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	3.3	3.5	4.6	5.0	4.8	5.3	3.6	4.1	5.2	5.8
Manufacturing	10.6	7.3	14.4	9.8	13.4	9.4	12.3	8.5	11.5	8.2
Construction	10.3	11.0	11.2	11.4	9.0	9.7	8.0	9.1	7.3	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade	14.0	5.3	20.4	7.9	20.8	8.2	20.8	8.0	12.9	4.8
Community services	5.8	3.0	4.6	2.4	6.8	3.5	5.1	2.7	6.5	3.3
Recreation, personal, and other services	5.6	6.3	7.8	8.3	9.1	9.0	7.3	7.2	8.1	8.0
Other industries	12.0	4.0	13.3	4.4	13.7	4.4	11.0	3.6	10.8	3.6
Occupation group (b)										
Managers and administrators ...	*	*	*	*	3.3	2.7	*	*	*	*
Professionals	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Para-professionals	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tradespersons	12.0	6.1	15.1	7.7	10.6	5.5	11.6	6.2	11.2	6.1
Clerks	6.0	3.2	8.3	4.3	8.9	4.7	7.7	4.0	4.6	2.5
Salespersons and professional service workers	9.4	5.0	14.0	7.2	14.1	7.6	13.4	6.8	10.9	5.4
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	4.6	5.0	7.1	7.6	7.1	7.3	5.6	6.0	6.8	7.0
Labourers and related workers	24.6	11.5	25.2	11.8	29.8	13.4	22.0	10.6	22.6	10.5
Other										
Persons looking for first job ...	<u>10.9</u>	..	<u>17.7</u>	..	<u>11.3</u>	..	<u>11.1</u>	..	<u>10.5</u>	..
Persons who have not worked full-time for 2 weeks or more during the last 2 years (c)	<u>33.2</u>	..	<u>39.7</u>	..	<u>34.1</u>	..	<u>32.3</u>	..	<u>31.6</u>	..
Persons stood down	*	..	*	..	*	..	*	..	*	..
Total unemployed	107.6	8.8	136.2	11.0	124.7	10.1	113.2	9.3	105.8	8.6
Persons looking for full-time work	88.3	9.0	111.8	11.2	106.4	10.7	96.1	9.8	89.4	9.3
Persons looking for part-time work	19.3	8.0	24.5	9.9	18.2	7.5	17.2	7.0	16.3	6.1

(a) The number of unemployed in each industry division or occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(b) A new occupation classification was introduced for the August 1986 survey. See Explanatory Notes.

(c) Excluding persons looking for their first job.

Table 13 - Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rates (a) by Birthplace and Age Group, Queensland,
November 1987

Particulars	Number			Unemployment Rate		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Born in Australia						
Looking for full-time work	46.0	23.1	69.1	8.4	10.0	8.8
Looking for part-time work	3.0	9.5	12.4	5.9	5.6	5.7
Total	48.9	32.6	81.5	8.2	8.1	8.1
Age group (years)						
15-19	11.5	10.9	22.4	19.1	16.7	17.9
20-24	10.8	6.1	16.9	13.1	9.3	11.4
25-34	12.0	9.1	21.2	7.0	8.6	7.6
35-44	6.2	4.7	11.0	4.5	5.5	4.9
45-54	3.8	*	5.0	4.2	*	3.5
55 and over	4.6	*	5.1	7.8	*	6.1
Born outside Australia						
Looking for full-time work	13.4	6.9	20.3	10.4	14.0	11.4
Looking for part-time work	*	3.3	3.9	*	8.6	7.9
Total	14.0	10.2	24.2	10.0	11.7	10.7
Age group (years)						
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*
20-24	*	*	3.8	*	*	16.7
25-34	*	3.4	5.4	*	16.8	10.7
35-44	4.0	*	6.6	9.0	*	9.0
45-54	*	*	3.9	*	*	8.9
55 and over	*	*	*	*	*	*
Place of birth						
Main English-speaking countries (b)	7.5	6.1	13.6	8.9	10.9	9.7
Other	6.5	4.2	10.7	11.8	12.9	12.2

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) Comprises the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, South Africa, and New Zealand.

Table 14 - Family Status by Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over,
Queensland, November 1987
('000)

Family status	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over		
					Males	Females	Persons
Usual resident of a private dwelling where family status was determined							
Member of a family	901.1	74.9	976.0	571.3	768.8	778.5	1,547.2
Husband or wife	674.5	36.6	711.1	413.7	566.8	558.0	1,124.8
With children aged 0-14 years present	369.6	22.4	392.0	137.6	266.9	262.8	529.6
Without children aged 0-14 years present	304.9	14.2	319.1	276.1	299.9	295.2	595.2
Not-married family head	38.3	5.8	44.1	52.6	19.3	77.4	96.7
With children aged 0-14 years present	21.0	3.5	24.5	26.1	4.7	45.9	50.6
Without children aged 0-14 years present	17.3	*	19.6	26.5	14.6	31.5	46.1
Child (a) of family head	175.8	30.2	206.0	85.6	165.9	125.8	291.6
Other relative of family head	12.5	*	14.7	19.4	16.8	17.3	34.1
Not a member of a family	159.4	16.4	175.9	114.7	146.2	144.4	290.6
Living alone	64.9	5.5	70.4	93.9	70.0	94.3	164.3
Not living alone	94.5	10.9	105.4	20.8	76.2	50.1	126.3
<u>Total</u>	1,060.5	91.3	1,151.8	686.0	915.0	922.9	1,837.8
Usual resident of a private dwelling where family status was not determined							
	18.9	3.3	22.2	12.8	13.2	21.8	35.0
<u>Total usual residents of private dwellings</u>	1,079.4	94.7	1,174.1	698.7	928.2	944.6	1,872.8
Visitors to private dwellings	12.7	3.3	16.1	15.0	15.1	15.9	31.0
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	30.0	7.8	37.8	72.5	52.4	58.0	110.3
<u>Total</u>	1,122.1	105.8	1,227.9	786.2	995.6	1,018.5	2,014.2

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

Table 15 - Family Status by Labour Force Status and Sex of the Civilian Population
Aged 15 Years and Over (a), Queensland, November 1987

Family status	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian populat- ion aged 15 years and over	Unemp- loyment rate (b)	Partici- pation rate (c)
	Full- time	Total	Looking for full- time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Males									
Member of a family	498.8	543.8	38.6	41.2	585.0	183.8	768.8	7.0	76.1
Husband	406.6	425.9	19.1	19.6	445.5	121.4	566.8	4.4	78.6
With children aged 0-14 years present	237.4	244.7	11.9	12.0	256.7	10.1	266.9	4.7	96.2
Without children aged 0-14 years present	169.1	181.1	7.3	7.6	188.7	111.2	299.9	4.0	62.9
Not-married family head	10.6	11.4	*	*	13.0	6.3	19.3	*	67.2
With children aged 0-14 years present	3.0	3.0	*	*	3.3	*	4.7	*	71.5
Without children aged 0-14 years present	7.6	8.4	*	*	9.6	5.0	14.6	*	65.9
Child (d) of family head	74.5	97.9	16.7	18.8	116.8	49.1	165.9	16.1	70.4
Other relative of family head ...	7.2	8.6	*	*	9.8	7.0	16.8	*	58.2
Not a member of a family	89.2	97.5	10.7	11.1	108.5	37.6	146.2	10.2	74.3
Living alone	38.2	41.3	3.5	3.5	44.8	25.2	70.0	7.9	64.0
Not living alone	51.0	56.2	7.2	7.5	63.7	12.5	76.2	11.8	83.6
Total	588.0	641.3	49.3	52.2	693.5	221.4	915.0	7.5	75.8
Females									
Member of a family	188.1	357.3	21.5	33.7	391.0	387.5	778.5	8.6	50.2
Wife	120.0	248.6	11.1	17.0	265.6	292.4	558.0	6.4	47.6
With children aged 0-14 years present	47.8	124.9	6.4	10.4	135.3	127.5	262.8	7.7	51.5
Without children aged 0-14 years present	72.2	123.7	4.7	6.7	130.4	164.9	295.2	5.1	44.2
Not-married family head	16.9	26.9	*	4.2	31.1	46.3	77.4	13.5	40.2
With children aged 0-14 years present	10.3	18.0	*	3.2	21.2	24.8	45.9	15.2	46.1
Without children aged 0-14 years present	6.5	9.0	*	*	10.0	21.5	31.5	*	31.6
Child (d) of family head	48.6	77.9	6.7	11.4	89.3	36.5	125.8	12.8	71.0
Other relative of family head ...	*	3.8	*	*	4.9	12.3	17.3	*	28.6
Not a member of a family	48.7	62.0	5.4	5.4	67.3	77.1	144.4	8.0	46.6
Living alone	18.5	23.6	*	*	25.6	68.7	94.3	*	27.2
Not living alone	30.3	38.3	3.4	3.4	41.7	8.4	50.1	8.1	83.3
Total	236.9	419.2	26.8	39.1	458.3	464.5	922.9	8.5	49.7

**Table 15 - Family Status by Labour Force Status and Sex of the Civilian Population
Aged 15 Years and Over (a), Queensland, November 1987 (continued)**

Family status	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian populat- ion aged 15 years and over	Unemp- loyment rate (b)	Partici- pation rate (c)
	Full- time	Total	Looking for full- time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Persons									
Member of a family	686.9	901.1	60.0	74.9	976.0	571.3	1,547.2	7.7	63.1
Husband or wife	526.5	674.5	30.2	36.6	711.1	413.7	1,124.8	5.2	63.2
With children aged 0-14 years present	285.2	369.6	18.3	22.4	392.0	137.6	529.6	5.7	74.0
Without children aged 0-14 years present	241.3	304.9	12.0	14.2	319.1	276.1	595.2	4.5	53.6
Not-married family head	27.4	38.3	4.2	5.8	44.1	52.6	96.7	13.1	45.6
With children aged 0-14 years present	13.4	21.0	*	3.5	24.5	26.1	50.6	14.4	48.4
Without children aged 0-14 years present	14.1	17.3	*	*	19.6	26.5	46.1	*	42.5
Child (d) of family head	123.0	175.8	23.4	30.2	206.0	85.6	291.6	14.7	70.7
Other relative of family head ...	9.9	12.5	*	*	14.7	19.4	34.1	*	43.2
Not a member of a family	137.9	159.4	16.1	16.4	175.9	114.7	290.6	9.3	60.5
Living alone	56.6	64.9	5.5	5.5	70.4	93.9	164.3	7.9	42.9
Not living alone	81.3	94.5	10.6	10.9	105.4	20.8	126.3	10.3	83.5
Total	824.8	1,060.5	76.1	91.3	1,151.8	686.0	1,837.8	7.9	62.7

(a) Civilians who were residents of private dwellings where family status was determined.

(b) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

(d) Aged 15 years and over.

Estimation Procedure

The labour force estimates are derived from the monthly population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the Estimates

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, the estimates and the movements derived from them are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors. The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate, and this is known as the relative standard error.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. Standard errors of estimates derived from the survey and of monthly, quarterly, and annual movements can be determined by using Tables A and B.

The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

Standard errors of estimates derived from the monthly labour force survey have been re-estimated for the period during the phased introduction of the new sample. The new standard errors are shown in Tables A, B, and C.

As the standard errors in Table A show, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Small estimates are subject to such high standard errors

(relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable use. For the labour force survey, estimates which have a relative standard error larger than 25 per cent are not published. In the tables in this publication, estimates below 3,000 and percentages based on such estimates have not been included but are indicated by *. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. Standard errors of monthly movements are given in Table B. The estimates of standard error of monthly movements apply only to estimates of movements between two consecutive months. Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters (quarterly movements), corresponding months of consecutive years (annual movements) and other non-consecutive months, will generally be subject to somewhat greater sampling variability than is indicated in Table B. Standard errors of quarterly movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table B by 1.5. Standard errors of all annual movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table A by 1.3. When using Table A or Table B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

Examples of the calculation and use of standard errors are given below:

- (a) From Table A it will be seen that an estimate of 20,000 has a standard error of 1,750. Therefore there are about two chances in three that the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey would have been within the range 18,250 to 21,750 and about 19 chances in 20 that it would have been within the range 16,500 to 23,500.
- (b) The estimate increases between two consecutive months from 50,000 to 75,000. Table B relates the standard error of the monthly movement to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived. In this case the estimate of 75,000 is the larger. From Table B it will be seen that the standard error of the monthly movement is about 2,800. Therefore there are about two chances in three that if all dwellings had been included in the survey the movement would have been in the range +22,200 to +27,800 and about 19 chances in 20 that it would have been within the range +19,400 to +30,600.

Technical Notes (continued)

Table A - Standard Errors of Estimates

Size of estimate	Standard error	Per cent of estimate
persons	No.	%
(a) 3,000	750	25.0
3,500	800	22.9
4,000	850	21.3
4,500	900	20.0
5,000	950	19.0
6,000	1,050	17.5
10,000	1,300	13.0
20,000	1,750	8.8
50,000	2,550	5.1
100,000	3,300	3.3
200,000	4,200	2.1
300,000	4,850	1.6
500,000	5,700	1.1
1,000,000	7,100	0.7
2,000,000	8,600	0.4

(a) Estimates below 3,000 have not been published (see text above).

Table B - Standard Errors of Estimates of Monthly Movements

Size of larger estimate	Standard error of estimate of monthly movements	Size of larger estimate	Standard error of estimate of monthly movements
4,000	980	100,000	3,150
4,500	1,000	200,000	4,050
5,000	1,050	300,000	4,700
6,000	1,150	500,000	5,600
10,000	1,350	1,000,000	7,300
20,000	1,750	2,000,000	9,400
50,000	2,450		

The relative standard errors of estimates of average hours worked and median duration of unemployment are obtained by first finding the relative standard error of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate (see Table A) and then multiplying the figure so obtained by the factors 0.7 for average hours worked and 2.0 for median duration of unemployment.

Publication cut-off points for these and other estimates are shown in Table C. Because of higher

relative standard errors, estimates of median duration of unemployment have higher cut-off points for publication than other estimates as shown in Table A.

Table C - Publication Cut-off Points for Labour Force Estimates

Estimates classified by	Number of persons
Average hours worked ..	1,500
Median duration of unemployment	10,800
All other estimates ..	3,000

The standard errors of estimates relating to agricultural employment are generally somewhat higher than the standard errors of other estimates of the same magnitude.

Proportions and percentages (for example, participation rates) formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and denominator. The formula for the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion or percentage is given below.

$$RSE\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$$

Standard errors contained in Tables A and B are designed to provide an average standard error applicable for all monthly labour force survey estimates. Analysis of standard errors applicable to particular survey estimates has shown that the standard errors on estimates of employment are generally equivalent to those shown in Tables A and B, while standard errors for unemployment and persons not in the labour force are approximately 3 per cent lower and 6 per cent higher, respectively, than those shown in the tables.

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in the recording and coding of data, and errors made in the processing of data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.